No. 10.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, November 22, 1832.

SIR: By an order of the department, under date of the 20th August, I was required to furnish an estimate of the current expenses for the Indian service for the ensuing year, together with statements of the various and important concerns connected therewith, under the charge and supervision of this office. The accompanying paper, marked A, is a duplicate of the estimate which I had the honor of recently submitting, in conformity with said order, from which it will be seen that the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year 1833, are stated at $142,300.

The amount exhibited in this estimate shows a diminution, from that submitted at the last session of Congress, of about the sum of $12,750. This diminution arises principally from the consolidation of agencies, and from the discontinuance of such agents and other officers as the removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi rendered no longer necessary.

Papers B and C, which I have now the honor of submitting, contain the statements further embraced in the order before mentioned, with which are associated such observations as may serve to explain and elucidate what might perhaps otherwise appear intricate and obscure.

Statement B, is an exhibit of the amount drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement, under the several heads of appropriation in the Indian Department, during the three first quarters of the year 1832; the amount for which accounts have been rendered, for the same period under each head, respectively; and the several balances that are still to be accounted for, according to the books of this office. The sums remitted for disbursement amount, by this statement, to $958,959 28; of which accounts have been rendered, as therein shown, amounting to $638,555 36; leaving, to be accounted for, the sum of $320,403 92.

It is probable that the agents who hold this balance, and who are charged with the payment of Indian annuities, and other specified trusts, have either not completed their disbursements, or that the great distance of the places where many of them exercise their functions, has hitherto prevented their accounts from being received in season to be embodied in this report.

In statement C is detailed the information required, by the order of the department, in relation to the schools established in the Indian country, deriving aid from the annual appropriation of $10,000 for the civilization of the Indians. To this are appended the substance of the last reports received at this office from the different societies and institutions; an account of the measures contemplated in the future management of this fund, and of the disposition which has been made of the funds provided for in treaties with several of the tribes. The number of the pupils, Indian children, taught at the schools embraced in the statement, is 1865.

There are, besides these, 114 Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. The expense of their education is defrayed from funds set apart by the Indians themselves, under treaty stipulations, for this purpose. In

last year's report from this bureau, the condition and beneficial effects of this valuable institution were fully stated; and it is gratifying to be able to repeat, at this time, all the favorable intimations therein expressed. It is not believed that the education funds of the Indians could have been more advantageously employed than in the formation and support of this academy.

The contributions of the Government to the establishment and maintenance of Indian schools, grounded, as they are, on the most humane considerations, cannot fail to be followed by beneficial results. If there be any human mean of directing the intelligence of the Indian from its narrow and contracted sphere, to enlarged and comprehensive views, it must exist in the cultivation of knowledge, operating to expand and improve the mental faculties. The lessons of early instruction rarely fail to carry their impress to after life. Indian children evince a facility of acquirement no wise inferior to those of European origin, and their rapid improvement under tuition, and the gratification they manifest in their progress, afford ample proof of the benefits of cultivating this benign source of amelioration of the savage condition. Influenced by so genial an incitement, and actuated by impulses honorable to humanity, numerous religious and benevolent associations have sent forth laborers in the field of improvement, or have rendered pecuniary aid towards forwarding the work, for the promotion of which Government furnishes liberal and steady assistance. Unrelaxing efforts may be expected to be crowned with eventual success. The benighted regions of other parts of the earth have become gradually enlightened by the prosecution of similar means, long continued; and the Picts of England, and Vandals and Goths of continental Europe, remain standing monuments of savage habits and heathenish darkness, subdued and irradiated by the light of knowledge and the sun of christianity.

Kindred benefits may be calculated on in the institution of the comprehensive scheme, adopted by the Government for the removal of the Indian tribes to territories in the west, now in actual and progressive operation. Contiguity of white settlements had invariably tended to depreciate the Indian character. The evil was always without counterbalance of possible good, either present or in reversion, and was always accompanied by a demonstration of decreasing population. It was evident, that they must either be left to the fate that was gradually threatening their entire extinction, or that the Government, by some magnanimous act of interposition, should rescue them from approaching destruction, and devise a plan for their preservation and security. From such benign considerations arose the generous policy of transferring their residence, and congregating their tribes, in domains suited to their condition, and set apart for their use. In the consummation of this grand and sacred object rests the sole chance of averting Indian annihilation. Founded in pure and disinterested motives, may it meet the approval of heaven, by the complete attainment of its beneficent ends!

In pursuance of the policy embraced by the views thus detailed, measures have been taken for the execution of the treaties concluded with the Seneca, Shawnee, Ottoway, and Wyandot Indians, and ratified at the last session of Congress; and those tribes are now on their way to their western home, where it is presumable they will arrive previously to the ensuing winter.

Suitable steps have also been taken to carry into effect the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians at the last session of Congress. The liberal provision made by the Government for that tribe will, it is believed, greatly

tend to the improvement of their condition, and, at the same time, be productive of much benefit to the State of Alabama, within whose confines their wide and extended possessions are situated.

The Seminole Indians having sustained much suffering for several preceding years, through the failure of crops, occasioned by the inundation of their lands, and from other causes, felt disposed, under the privations of the past winter, to seek a better fortune in a kinder soil. Colonel James Gadsden was accordingly commissioned to negotiate with them for the relinquishment of their title to land in Florida, and for their removal to the west of the Mississippi among their Creek kinsmen. A provisional treaty was consequently concluded with them, and will be obligatory, if the deputation of their chiefs, who have gone to examine their destined country, shall pronounce on it favorably for the future residence of the tribe. The treaty is herewith communicated.

Colonel Gadsden has also concluded a treaty with the principal band of the Appalachicola Indians in Florida, for the relinquishment of their land to the United States, and their removal to the west of the Mississippi river, and beyond the limits of the States and Territories of the United States. The state of the negotiation with the two remaining bands, warrants the belief that they will soon follow their kinsmen, and thereby relieve Florida of its entire Indian population. The treaty is herewith submitted.

The Cherokees have not, as yet, signified any determination to accept the generous overtures of the Government for their removal; but, from the increasing evils unavoidably connected with their present location, and a favorable change of sentiment in some of their chiefs, together with the obvious benefits that would result from their acceptance of the proffered terms, it is reasonable to suppose that their adverse feelings are fast subsiding, and will, at no distant day, give place to more favorable views. The chiefs opposed to the scheme, avail themselves of their arbitrary authority, and resort to menaces to keep the well disposed from emigrating. The Government has, in the mean time, encouraged their emigration under the provisions of the treaty of 1828, and about six hundred and thirty of their tribe proceeded, during the past summer, to the land allotted to them west of the Mississippi.

It was confidently expected that, before this period, an arrangement would have been made with the Choctaws for a portion of their land, for the future residence of their friends and former neighbors, the Chickasaws. The efforts of the Government to effect that object have been hitherto unavailing. Twenty-one millions of acres of land have been allotted to the Choctaws, being more than twelve hundred acres to each individual; and although this vast extent of territory is beyond any possible requirement for their use, they have continued to manifest a pertinacious unwillingness to dispose of any portion for the accommodation of the Chickasaws. Further exertions will be made for the attainment of the object, and it is confidently hoped that they will result in a successful issue. In the event of failure, other territory will be allotted to them. General Coffee, on the part of the United States, has recently concluded a treaty with them; and it is therein provided, that their lands in Alabama and Mississippi shall be surveyed and sold. That provision may be considered a recorded declaration of their intention, not merely to sell their territory, but also to cross the Mississippi, and seek a home in accordance with the policy instituted by the Government for the removal and concentration of the Indian tribes.

The public lands west of the Mississippi, yet unappropriated, far exceed, in quantity, what the comfort and welfare of the unprovided tribes may be possibly supposed to require. A sufficient territory will therefore be assigned to each individual tribe; and definite boundaries between the domains of the different tribes will be permanently established, to prevent dispute, and guard against collision on this head.

At the last session of Congress, acts were passed to extinguish the Indian title to land in Illinois, Indiana. Missouri, and the Territory of Michigan. Commissioners were accordingly appointed, and treaties have been concluded with the respective tribes claiming title, by which they have relinquished to the United States all their lands in Indiana. Missouri, and Illinois, with the exception of a few inconsiderable reservations; and by which the Potawatomies have also ceded to the United States all their land in the Territory of Michigan.

In compliance with the requisition of the 4th section of the act of May 5, 1832, to submit to Congress a general report of the proceedings under the act to provide the means of vaccinating the Indian tribes, as a preventive of the small pox, measures were immediately taken to carry the law into effect. Physicians were appointed for the purpose, vaccine matter was forwarded to them, and they were instructed to proceed, forthwith, in that humane employment, and to report their proceedings to the department. Their reports have been received, and a condensed statement, with extracts from them, is herewith submitted

In the early part of last summer, a large body of Sac and Fox Indians, headed, and not improbably instigated, by the noted war chief Black Hawk, assumed a hostile attitude, which was soon followed by depredation and atrocious outrage on our contiguous frontier. The United States' troops under the command of General Atkinson, supported by volunteer companies of citizens, and requisitions of militia by the executives of the adjoining States, were promptly ordered to the points most exposed to the inroads of the savages, for the protection and defence of the suffering inhabitants. Major General Scott was commissioned to take the command of the combined forces, and to subdue and punish the aggressors.

These prompt and vigorous measures speedily accomplished the desired object. The hostile Indians were defeated whenever they could be brought to action, and finally routed with great loss. Few escaped, most of them having been either killed or taken prisoners. Among the captives were Black Hawk himself, and many other principal chiefs, now in confinement at Jefferson barracks, as hostages for the future good conduct of their respective tribes. The chastisement of the aggressing Indians was prompt, decisive, and exemplary, and will have taught a lesson, long to be remembered, that similar offences cannot be practised with impunity. In the signal and merited retribution of these unprovoked hostilities, and in the distress in which they involved the assailants, will probably be found the lasting indemnity of our frontier settlements from similar perpetrations

Major General Scott, and Governor Reynolds of Illinois, commissioners on the part of the United States, concluded a treaty with the Winnebago nation of Indians on the 15th day of September last; and, on the 21st day of the same month, the same commissioners concluded a treaty with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians. The United States have acquired by those treaties a vast accession of valuable territory, and provided for their frontier citizens complete security. The abovementioned treaties are herewith communicated.

The particulars of a barbarous outrage on a camp of the Menomonies, by a party of Sac and Fox Indians, were detailed in the report of this bureau of the last year. The Government having demanded in vain, through its agents, the surrender of the aggressors in that case, a military detachment was ordered to enforce the demand; and, in failure of compliance, to seize and detain hostages until their delivery. Three of them have been given up, and the residue having fled, and joined in the late hostilities, have probably met with the just recompense of their wanton and unatoned barbarity.

Some of the Indian tribes have proceeded to hostile acts, in the course of the year past, against each other, and conflicts have ensued, in which blood has been spilt in defiance of the obligation imposed by the guarantee of the United States, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity among them. The instigators of such unwarrantable proceedings, as well as the chief actors in every instance of ascertained outrage, are justly considered responsible to the Government for the transgression, and are invariably required to be given up to its authority to answer for the offences.

It is difficult to restrain such aggressions, growing out of ancient feuds, prompted by an unchecked spirit of rapine, and a thirst for warlike distinction, and, particularly, when probable impunity furnishes an additional incentive. To prevent outrage is, however, far better than to punish the offenders; nor should the expense attendant on the remedy to be found in the employment of a sufficient body of mounted rangers preclude its exercise. A display of military force, and the certainty of speedy punishment, can alone prevent a ready resort to rapine and bloodshed on the part of those who recognize no restraint on plunder, no bounds to the gratification of revenge.

On the whole, it may be matter of serious doubt whether, even with the fostering care and assured protection of the United States, the preservation and perpetuity of the Indian race are at all attainable, under the form of government and rude civil regulations subsisting among them. These were perhaps well enough suited to their condition, when hunting was their only employment, and war gave birth to their strongest excitements. The unrestrained authority of their chiefs, and the irresponsible exercise of power, are of the simplest elements of despotic rule; while the absence of the *meum* and *tuum* in the general community of possessions, which is the grand conservative principle of the social state, is a perpetual operating cause of the *vis inertiæ* of savage life. The stimulus of physical exertion and intellectual exercise, contained in this powerful principle, of which the Indian is almost entirely void, may not unjustly be considered the parent of all improvements, not merely in the arts, but in the profitable direction of labor among civilized nations. Among them it is the source of plenty; with the Indians, the absence of it is the cause of want, and consequently of decrease of numbers. Nor can proper notions of the social system be successfully inculcated, nor its benefits be rightly appreciated, so as to overcome the habits and prejudices incident to savage birth, and consequent associations of maturer years, except by the institution of separate and secure rights in the relations of property and person. It is therefore suggested, whether the formation of a code of laws on this basis, to be submitted for their adoption, together with certain modifications of the existing political system among them, may not be of very salutary effect, especially as co-operating with the influences derivable from the education of their youth, and the introduction of the doctrines of the christian religion; all centering in one grand object—the substitution of the social for the savage state.

Influenced by sentiments analagous to these views, Congress, at its last session, passed an act for the appointment of commissioners, in relation to this and various other subjects connected with the Indian system; and, under its provisions, commissioners have been appointed. The acknowledged talents and well known philanthropy of those gentlemen, guaranty the faithful and able execution of the important trusts committed to them by the Government. From their joint efforts, and united wisdom, may reasonably be anticipated the attainment of the ends which Congress had in view in establishing the commission. Results vastly important may grow out of this initiatory step, civilization receive an impetus hitherto unknown, and the welfare and prosperity of the aborigines of the country be settled on the imperishable basis of religion and law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

A.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1833.

For pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law	$26,000
For pay of Sub-agents, as allowed by law	17,000
For presents to Indians. as authorized by the act of 1802	15,000
For pay of Indian interpreters and translators, employed at the several superintendencies and agencies	20,000
For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions and the orders of the Department of War	16,000
For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith shops	5,000
For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business	11,800
For the necessary repairs to the houses at the several Indian agencies	2,000
For contingencies of the Indian department	20,000
For expense of transportation and distribution of annuities	9500
	$142,300

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 25, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

(B.)

STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions drawn in the Indian Department between the first of January, and the thirtieth day of September, 1832, the amount of accounts rendered for settlement, and balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions	Amount of accounts rend'd.	Balance.
Payment of claims against Winnebagoes, act 25th March, 1830	$1,892 50	$1,892 50	
For purposes of education, treaty Butte des Morts, 20th May, 1830	249 90	249 90	
Expenses of holding treaties with Winnebagoes and others, 7th April, 1830	687 42	687 42	
For an exchange of lands, &c., 28th May, 1830	182,547 88	164,417 77	$18,130 11
Payment M. & R. H. Bean, 27th January, 1831	8,748 28	8,748 28	
Payment of improvements abandoned by Cherokees, 2d March, 1831	17,064 53	17,064 53	
Expenses of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others	1,192 39	1,192 39	
Carrying into effect Choctaw treaty, salaries, &c.	9,093	9,093	
Expenses fulfilling 16th art. same, in relation to cattle	150	150	
Expenses of teachers, blacksmiths, &c. same treaty	2,584 70	2,584 70	
For blankets, rifles, &c. same treaty	10,370 75	10,370 75	
Transportation and contingencies do	2,942 99	2,942 99	
Provisions and other assistance to Indians removing from Ohio	1,998 35	1,998 35	
Extinguishment of claims of Cherokeess in Georgia, re-appropriated	5,000	5,000	
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, re-appropriation	19,177 61	19,177 61	
Proceeds of 54 sections of land	1,4 2 93	1,425 93	
Civilization of Indians	9,424 12	9,424 12	
Payment of three slaves taken from A. Foreman and J. G. Ross, act 15th March, 1832	1,200	1,200	
For carrying into effect stipulations of certain treaties with Ottoways, &c. and Winnebagoes, for 1831, act 20th April 1832	39,075	39,075	
Payment of missionary improvements, St. Joseph's	5,721 50	5,721 50	
Vaccination of Indians 5th May, 1832,	1,795 50	1,786 17	9 33
Current expenses of Indian department, viz.			
Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents	18,097 77	14,098 53	3,999 24
Pay of sub-agents	8,690 83	8,336 63	354 20
Presents to Indians	6,277 80	6,277 80	
Interpreters and translators	12,343	10,443 90	1,899 10
Gun and blacksmiths	9,663 19	9,663 19	
Iron, steel, coal, &c.	2,458 24	2,132 45	325 79
Transportation and distribution of annuities	5,088 25	4,280 03	808 22
Provisions for Indians, &c.	7,811 60	7,811 60	
Building houses for Indian agents, &c.	1,364	1,364	
Contingencies of Indian department	12,648 60	11,915 65	732 95
Expenses of Indian deputation to seat of Government	5,050	4,958 88	91 12
Purchase of corn, &c. for Seminole Indians	1,500	- -	1,500
Payment of debts due by Creeks, 4th June 1832	8,999 25	8,999 25	
Compensation to Creek delegation, and payment of debts	16,000	16,000	
Erecting houses and opening farms for Shawanees	13,000	- -	13,006
Sundry articles as presents, same	1,034 14	1,034 14	

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisition.	Amount of accounts rend'd.	Balance.
Sundry articles as presents for Ottoways, act 4th June, 1832	875 18	875 18	
Advance in lieu of compensation for improvements to Senecas and Shawanees	6,000	- -	6,000
Sundry articles as presents for same	615 43	615 43	
Payment of reservation of 16,000 acres to Wyandots	800	800	
Expenses of transportation and contingencies, &c.	89 39	89 39	
Payment of improvements abandoned by Cherokees	30,236 50	17,036 50	13,200
Gratuity of $50 for every five emigrants from Ga.	1,470	1,470	
For blankets, rifles, &c. for Choctaws	10 207 89	10,207 89	
Payment to Choctaws for lands relinquished	30,740	- -	30,740
Expenses of transportation, &c.	37 14	37 14	
Annuities to Indian tribes	242,483 94		
Transportation and distribution of annuities	3,200	124,740 26	142,278 68
Education of Indian youths	3,540		
Support of black and gunsmiths, &c.	17,795		
Visits of Indian deputations to seat of Government, act 15th June, 1832	394 42	394 42	
For carrying into effect Creek treaty	10,845 10	10,845 10	
Compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia	10,551 30	3,216 12	7,335 18
For carrying into effect treaty with Potawatamies	200	200	
Compensation for improvements abandoned by Cherokee emigrants	293	293	
Expenses of Cherok[illegible] delegation	675 50	676 50	
Relief of friendly Indians seeking protection, &c.	2,500	- -	2,500
Holding treaties with Indian tribes in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, act 9th July, 1832	5,000	- -	5,000
Expenses transporting and subsisting Indians, act 13th July, 1832	118,494 57	45,994 57	72,500
Payment of claims of J. W. Flowers and others, for lost stock	5,651 50	5,651 50	
Payment of balance of annuity to Seneca Indians	2,614 40	2,614 40	
Relief of Wm. Wayne Wells	1,280	1,280	
	$958,959 28	$638,555 36	$320,403 92

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of requisitions		$958,959 28
Accounts rendered for settlement	$638,555 36	
Balance	$320,403 92	
		958 959 28

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 29, 1832.

ALBERT HERRING.

C.

***STATEMENT** showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, the number of pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government, with remarks as to the prosperity, &c. of the schools.*

Number.	Name of site and station.	By whom established.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Ann. allowance by the Gov't.
1	Spring Place, Cherokees, Alabama	United Brethren	3	20	250
2	Brainard, E. Mississippi	Am. Board Com. For'gn Missions	2	30	
3	Carmel, do	do do	1	30	
4	Creek Path, do	do do	3	30	
5	High Tower, do	do do	1	10	
6	Dwight, Cherokees, W. Mississippi	do do	4	65	220
7	Tuscarora, New York	do do	3	82	220
8	Seneca, near Buffalo, New York	do do	8	45	220
9	Union, Osages, Arkansas	do do	1	54	170
10	Harmony, do Mississippi	do do	6	30	170
11	Monroe, Chickasaws	do do	2	50	
12	Cataraugus, Senecas, New York	do do	1	54	220
13	Goshen	do do	8	45	
14	Ai-ik-hun-nah	do do	3	24	
15	Williams'	do do	2	4	
16	Tockshish	do do	3	22	
17	Col. Folsom's Choctaw nation	do do	1	12	
18	Cane creek	do do	3	26	
19	Martyn	do do	2	25	
20	Hebron	do do	2	22	
21	Willstown, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do	5	18	
22	New Echota	do do	1	24	
23	Hawies do	do do	3	18	
24	Candy's creek, do	do do	4	74	
25	Mulberry Settlement, Chero. W. M.	do do	1	30	
26	Michilimackinac	do do	3	157	350
27	Ottawas, Miamies of the Lakes	do do		10	120
28	Elliott	do do	7	48	
29	Mayhew	do do	6	56	
30	Juzan's	do do	1	15	
31	Emmau's	do do	3	26	
32	Fairfield, Cherokees, West	do do	2	30	
33	Buffalo, Senecas, New York	do do	3	50	
34	Maumee, Ohio	do do	2	25	
35	Ahmohee, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do	1	46	
36	Wyandotts, Upper Sandusky	Methodist Society	1	44	400
37	Asbury, Creek nation	do		22	150
38	Carey, Potawatamies, St. Joseph	Baptist General Convention		* 7	450
39	Thomas, Ottawas, Grand river	do do		15	
40	Valleytowns, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do		21	600
41	Withington, Creek nation	do do	2	16	450
42	Oneida, New York	do do	1	30	300
43	Tonnawanda, do	do do	4	30	200
44	Bingham, Saut St. Mairie, Mich.	do do	3	60	
45	Tensewatta, E. Mississippi	do do		30	300
46	Oneida Castle, N. York	Protestant Episcopal Church	3	30	
47	Green Bay	do do	4	130	
48	Arbrie Crocke, Ottawas	Catholic Bishop	2	60	
49	Green Bay, Menomenees	do	1	30	1,000
50	St. Joseph's, Potawatamies	do	1	30	
51	Choctaw Academy, Kentucky				310
				1,865	

* Boarders, besides day scholars.

NOTE—The number of children in the schools in the Indian country, which received aid from the civilization fund, is - - - - - - - - 1,865
Add the number of pupils at the Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, all of whom are educated from funds set apart for that purpose by the Indians themselves - 114

Total - 1,979

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 29, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

Remarks on Statement C.

CIVILIZATION FUND.

The balance to the credit of this fund on the 31st December, 1831, was - - - - - -		$4,511 82
Deduct sums allowed, but not called for - - -		600 00
		3,911 82
Add appropriation for 1832 - - - - -		10,000 00
Amount applicable on the 1st January 1832 - - -		13,911 82
There has been paid on account of annual allowances - - - - - -	3,710 00	
And donations have been made to the amount of	2,532 65	
		6,242 65
Balance September 30, 1832 - -		$7,669 17
Of this balance there will be required to complete the payment of annual allowances for 1832	2,690 00	
To pay donations promised, when the conditions are fulfilled - - - - - -	1,166 66	3,856 66
Estimated balance, January 1st, 1833 - -		$3,812 51

NOTE.—The term "annual allowances," is applied to sums granted for the support of schools is operation; "donations" are made to aid societies in erecting school-houses, and defraying other necessary expenses.

The annexed table shows the societies to which grants have been made, the location of the schools maintained by them the names of the tribes, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars.

That the Department might be in possession of the the facts embraced in this table, and of all others which would enable Congress to see whether this fund had been usefully and judiciously applied, a circular was addressed, in May last, to the several societies, requesting them to report in detail, by the 1st of November, the condition of the institutions under their care.

They were requested to include in these report the following subjects:

1. The date of the establishment of the school.
2. The sum annually applied by the society to each school.
3. The number of school-houses, the location and cost of each.

4. The value of the school lots, and of the fixtures, and appurtenances.

5. The sums received and expended for education.

6. The amount of debts or incumbrances, if any, incurred for the support of the school.

7. The number of teachers, and of other persons employed in connexion with the school, their names, duties, and pay.

8. The number and names of the pupils, distinguishing males and females; and showing how many have entered, and how many left, since the preceding report.

These several subjects, it will be perceived, relate to the schools exclusively, and have no reference to the missions with which, in most instances, they are connected. With the latter, the department has no direct concern; nor can it, under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1819, appropriate any part of the fund, therein provided for to their support. This appears to have been the opinion of President Monroe, as is clearly indicated by the circulars of September 3d, 1819, and February 29, 1820. And the opinion is obviously correct, upon an examination of the terms of the act. These contemplate the instruction of the Indians, "in agriculture, reading, writing, and arithmetic," and the qualifying them "for performing such other duties as may be enjoined." The construction of the last clause, in the circular above referred to, appears to have been, that, in addition to the branches enumerated, it provided for the instruction of the boys "in such of the mechanic arts, as are suited to the condition of the Indians; and of the females, in spinning, weaving, and sewing." And the practice of the department has conformed to this construction.

The societies were requested, therefore, in preparing the reports asked for, to separate the concerns of the missions from those of the schools, instead of blending them together, as had been done heretofore, in many instances. They have, in general complied with this request; and, from the various reports, most of which are minute and full, and all of which are satisfactory and encouraging, a condensed statement has been prepared.

Before introducing this, however, it is proper to remark, that, while the department does not consider itself authorized to apply any part of the Civilization Fund to the support of missions, it is by no means insensible to their value. On the contrary, it has deemed it proper, in all cases, where aid has been asked, to consider a society, which expended a great amount in maintainining a missionary establishment, by which the general condition of the Indians was ameliorated and improved, entitled to a larger grant from this fund to support schools, than one which incurred only an inconsiderable expense for the same objects. For the benefit of the Indians, would, it has been supposed, be augmented in some proportion to the increase of the number of those who, by example and precept, showed them the advantage of civilization.

The Secretary of the Baptist General Convention has reported, generally, the condition of eight establishments, supported by that association; and to most of which, aid has been rendered by the General Government.

The school which they had maintained at Tinsawatter, in the Cherokee country, within the limits of Georgia, from April 1821, was removed in the spring of this year to the tract assigned to the Cherokees, west of the river Mississippi.

At the request of the emigrating party, the Rev. Duncan O'Bryant, who had been their teacher for eleven years, was permitted to accompany them,

at the expense of the Government. The school was to be re-opened immediately. Of about 200 children, who have been educated at its original site, "the greater part can read, write a fair hand and cypher."

At the school located at the Valley Towns, among the Cherokees, in 1818, several hundred young persons have been instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the females in needle-work. The present number of boarders is 21, and as many children attend from the neighborhood, as are inclined to do so. The establishment is under the superintendance of the Rev. Evan Jones, who is assisted by his family, and three cultivated natives, and who will soon be joined by three other persons, recently engaged by the society.

A school, which was commenced at Fort Wayne, in 1820, was removed to Carey, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, in 1820. The mission was discontinued in 1827, and the buildings appraised and purchased under an act of Congress. They have been since occupied by the society, by permission of the department, and from five to seven pupils have been boarded, under the care of Mr. Simmerwell. The successful operation of this institution has been impeded by the unsettled state of the Indians; and, during the last year, by the hostilities upon the frontier. A treaty having been concluded with the Potawatamies, by the commissioners appointed the last session, the discontinuance of this school must take place at an early day.

The school of Thomas, on the Grand river of Lake Michigan, was commenced in 1826. Two school-houses, and various other buildings, have been erected. The principal teacher is Mr. Ramsay D. Potts. In addition to the day-scholars, about 15 children are boarded.

The school at the Sault de Ste. Marie, in Michigan Territory, was established in 1828, under the care of the Rev. Abel Bingham. The school has often contained 60 scholars. Two valuable houses have been built, and a teacher, and an assistant have resided in Mr. Bingham's family since 1830. Two other persons, qualified to teach, have just joined the establishment.

A school, which the convention commenced in 1823, on the Chatahoochee river, among the Creeks in Georgia, was transferred in 1830, upon the removal of the tribe, to a point about twenty miles above Fort Gibson on the Arkansas. The board has authorized the erection of buildings for the school and for the families attached to the mission. The station is under the care of the Rev. David Lewis, assisted by John Davis, an educated native, by whom the school has been regularly kept, but the number of pupils has not been reported.

A new institution has been begun at the Shawanoe village in Missouri, within the last year, which will probably be transferred to the land set apart for the Shawanoes, west of the river, upon their removal under the treaty recently concluded with them.

Two schools, heretofore maintained separately among the Tonnewanda and Oneida Indians in the State of New York, have been United at the station on the Tonnewanda. The present number of pupils is thirty. The buildings are almost all new and paid for. The Oneida Indians, connected with this station, will probably join their brethren at Green Bay, if the treaty with the Menomonies, ratified at the last session, should be accepted by that tribe and the New York Indians.

The Baptist General Convention expended upon all their stations, annually, between nine and ten thousand, and they receive from the civilisation fund, two thousand, dollars.

Among the donations, enumerated in the annexed table is one of one thousand dollars to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church. It was designed to re-emburse in part, the expense at which their mission and school, at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, had been established. The site of this institution was purchased in 1830. Prior to October 1831, several extensive buildings had been erected; among them a school house, forty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, and two stories in height, at an expense of $3300; besides the cost of enclosing them which amounted to $1500. The value of the other property was estimated at about $2200.

The reverend Mr. Cadle, the superintendent, reported the number of boarders on the 4th of September last, to be 105, and the number of day scholars to be 25. The department has recently made a further allowance to this institution, of five hundred dollars.

The allowance of $1000 per annum to the catholic bishop of Cincinnati, was intended to be applied in aid of his efforts to civilize and instruct the Ottowas, Pottawattamies, and Menomonies. From the papers exhibited to the department it appeared, that a school was established among the Ottowas of lake Huron at L'Abre Crocke, in June 1829. In 1831 there were more than 700 Ottowa christians, most of whom could read and write in their own language; who cultivated the land; had built houses, which then formed a town, and lived with the necessary comforts of a civilized people. They had a good school for boys and girls, and a large church. In 1830, a book of prayers and hymns, in the Ottowa language, prepared by the reverend Mr. Dejeau, was printed in Detroit, which was used in this school "as a reader." The school in 1831 contained 60 scholars; four other children were in the school of the bishop of Cincinnati; and three were learning trades at Michillimackinac. The catholics had expended upon this establishment, during the two years of its existence, twelve hundred dollars.

A similar institution was commenced in September, 1830, among the Pottawattamies, on the river St. Joseph, at which there were thirty pupils in 1831. And in June, 1831, a third school was begun at Green Bay, which contained, in October of that year, the same number of scholars.

At these institutions the course of instruction has commenced with teaching the Indians, adults as well as children, to speak, read and write *their own language.* "The reason of this is," says Mr. Mazzuchelli, the catholic priest at Green Bay, "that by educating the Indians in another language, a very small portion of them can be instructed: that is, only a few of the children; while all the grown persons will profit nothing. Moreover, several years are required, before an Indian child can well understand the English language; and when he knows it, after he leaves the school he is of very little use to his nation, incapable of speaking to his parents. Even on the supposition, that after a certain time, several Indian children are found to be civilized and well instructed, their capacity will hardly be known to their brothers, who, wandering in the woods, cannot taste the effects of refinement." "It is evident to the wise, that the bulk of an Indian nation is not to be civilized by teaching some of its children to speak and act as civilized people."

Without adopting or sanctioning these views, which, however, may claim in their support, the practice of all associations for the benefit of the natives of the East Indies, of the islands in the Pacific, and of our own country, in the time of Brainerd and Elliot, and in a few other instances, at the present

day, they are respectfully commended to the consideration of those benevolent societies and individuals engaged in the work of Indian education and improvement.

A system of instruction, by which knowledge shall be diffused through the greatest number of an Indian community, would seem to be well calculated to keep down the ascendancy of a few ambitious or fortunate individuals, more or less acquainted with the languages and the arts of the white man. An ascendancy which, in some instances, has been productive of serious evils to the majority of the Indians, and of disastrous struggles between the tribes and the civilized settlements around them.

The schools maintained by the American board of foreign missions, are established among the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, and the tribes upon the waters of lake Huron.

The school at Willstown was commenced May 12, 1823, since which time the society has expended upon the station between eight and nine thousand dollars, and sixty six scholars have been educated. The present number of pupils is eighteen, exclusive of those who board with their parents.

Preparations were made for commencing the school at Candy's creek in June 1824; but it was not open until February 2, 1825. It is situated ten miles west of the Cherokee agency. The property, exclusive of the land, is estimated at from 1500 to $1800. The school is taught by William Holland, assisted by his wife and two young ladies. The number of pupils is seventy-four. Of those who have been educated here, one is expected to return this autumn from the theological seminary at Princeton, prepared to preach the Gospel to his countrymen. Others are qualified to be instructors in the common branches.

The school at Harvees was begun in April, 1823, since which period the society has appropriated to this station nearly four thousand dollars. The school is, at present, under the care of Mrs Butler and two assistants. The number of pupils, who have been received as members of the boarding school, is twenty-five; other children in the neighborhood have also been instructed.

The station at New Echota was commenced in November, 1827, but a school was not opened until April, 1830, since which time about fifty children have been educated.

The school originally located at Dwight, was recommenced at a point twenty-six miles west of Fort Smith in 1830. The number of pupils is sixty-five. Of those who have been taught here some are capable to instruct others; one has been employed as a surveyor; five have acquired a knowledge of geometry; seventeen of arithmetic; and five of the constitution of the United States.

Among the Chickasaws, the American Board maintained a school at Monroe until 1829, when it was suspended. Another was commenced by them at Caney creek in January 1827, upon funds appropriated by the Chickasaws, at which sixty-eight children have been educated. A third was begun at Mastyn in 1825, upon a similar appropriation.

From the school at Michilimackinac, in Michigan Territory, no official report has been received since 1829. It is known, however, to have been judiciously conducted, and eminently successful.

The reports from other societies and schools furnish no other information, than that which in embodied in the accompanying tabular statement.

By the removal of several of the tribes the last season, and of others who will soon emigrate under recent treaty arrangements, the civilization fund will be relieved from most of the existing claims upon it. The occasion has been thought a proper one for devising and establishing a new system for its distribution and expenditure; and the earliest attention will be given to this subject.

The commissioners, appointed "to hold treaties with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and for other purposes," have also been requested to examine the different stations and schools, to report a plan for the economical and advantageous administration of this fund, and of the various funds provided for by treaties with Indian tribes.

After such investigation is completed, the best efforts will be used to render the benevolence of Congress and of the country, productive of lasting benefits to the Indians.

In connection with this exhibit of the civilization fund, is submitted a statement, showing the amounts provided for by several treaties with Indian tribes, the date of the acts of appropriation, and the disposition made of them.

Seminoles, act of May, 1824,	$1,000,	Choctaw Academy.
Miamies, act of March, 1829,	2,000,	do.
Pottawattamies, act of March, 1829,	3,000,	do.
Sacs and others, act of March, 1831,	3,000,	do.
Quapaws, act of March, 1819,	900,	do.
Choctaws, act of March, 1831,	10,000,	do.
Chippewas, act of March, 1829,	1,000,	Bap. Gen. Conven.
Chickasaws, act of February, 1799	2,500,	Am. Board For. Mis.
Menomonees, act of May, 1830,	3,000,	Prot. Epis. Mis. Soc.
Choctaws, act of March, 1831,	2,500,	Schools in the nation.
Cherokees, act of May, 1828,	2,000,	do.

In addition to the $3,000 provided for by the act of May, 1830, to carry into effect the stipulation in the treaty of Butte des Morts, $1500 provided for in the same treaty, is included in the estimates submitted this year. If an appropriation is made by Congress, this amount will also be paid to the Protestant Episcipal Missionary Society.

The annuity of $1,000 for ten years allowed to the Ottawas by the treaty of Chicago, for the support of a teacher, a blacksmith, &c. has been appropriated by that tribe for purposes of education solely, and expended at the station at Thomas, on Grand river, of lake Michigan, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention.

The Cherokees, west of the Mississippi, decided, in a meeting of their council and committee, July 11, 1832, that the $2,000 provided for by the act of May, 1828, should be applied in support of four schools, (one in each district) and of a fifth school, in which Cherokee children should be instructed in their own language by George Guess, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

In addition to the sum of $19,500, which the Choctaw academy receives, as appears by the above statement, it also receives, of the Choctaw annuity, under a special agreement with that tribe $6,000.

Regarding the number of pupils and the amount of funds disbursed by the Government at this institution, the department deemed it proper, in May last, to request seven gentlemen of character and standing in Kentucky, to act as inspectors, so far as the public disbursements were concerned.

The first report of these gentlemen, dated August 10, 1832, stated the number of pupils to be one hundred and fourteen; the buildings to be "comfortable, neat and cleanly," the students "well clad in a style to secure comfort, decency and health;" and the superintendent, teachers, and other persons connected with the institution, "entirely qualified for their respective stations."

At the examination which took place in the presence of the inspectors, "the exercises were principally in the higher branches of mathematics and algebra, in geography and English grammar, arithmetic and vocal music, during which the pupils generally exhibited a progress in their studies highly creditable to themselves and their instructors."

D.

STATEMENT of the Fund for extending the benefits of Vaccination to the Indian tribes.

Indian Agents.	Indian Tribes.	Persons employed.	Date of appointments and orders.	Am't authorized to be expended.
John Dougherty - -	Sioux and others -	Dr. Davis	1832. May 12	2,000
Do. -	Do. -	Dr. Martin	- 29	
William Marshall, -	Potawatamies and Miamies -	Dr. Decker	- 15	400
Do. -	Do. -	Dr. McClure	-	
Joseph M. Street, -	Indians of Illinois and West of Mississippi	Army Surg'n	-	
Lawrence Taliaferro, -	Sioux - -	Do.		300
John H. Kenzie, -	Winnebagoes and Menomonies -	Do.		
Felix St. Vrain, - -	Sauks and Foxes	Do.		
F. W. Armstrong, - -	Choctaws - -	Dr. Perrin	21	300
P. L. Chauteau, - -	Osages - -	Dr. Conway	- 22	350
R. W. Cummins, - -	Shawanees, Kickapoos, &c.	Dr. Crow	- 25	350
Henry R. Schoolcraft, -	Chippewas and Ottoways -	Army Surg's	- 30	200
George Vashon, - -	Cherokees, West -	Army Surg'n	-	200
John Campbell, - -	Creeks, do. -	Do	-	200
George Boyd, - -	Menomonies -	Do.	-	200
Wm. P. Duvall, super. -	Seminoles -	Dr. Hamilton	-	150
James B. Gardiner, -	Ohio Indians -	Army Surg'n	July 31	150
H. R. Schoolcraft, spe'l ag't	Chippewas, Lake Superior, &c. -	Army Surg.	-	600
John Crowell, - -	Creeks, East -	Dr. Wharton	-	985 50
Expenses for vaccine matter,	- -	-	-	210
George B. Porter, super. to	be expended within his	superintendency.		900
			Dollars	7.495 50

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

REMARKS ON STATEMENT D.

VACCINATION.

The preceding tabular statement shows the distribution, and the expenditure, so far as it has been made, of the fund provided, by an act of the last session, for the vaccination of the Indians tribes.

Reports have been received from several of the surgeons employed, and from the Indian Agents, which prove that the duty assigned to them has been faithfully executed. Of the Delawares, Shawaneese, and other tribes in the agency of Major Cummins, in Missouri, 1,695 have been vacinated; of the Great and Little Osages, 2,177; of the tribes in Mr. Schoolcraft's agency, 2,070; of the Sioux, between 6 and 700. A large proportion of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, and many of the Ottawas of the Miami, and Potawatamies, of the St. Joseph, were vaccinated before instructions were received by the agents for these tribes, to carry into effect the late act.

It is gratifying to know that the Indians have every where, with one exception, received the persons selected to perform this duty, with gratitude to the Government, and have manifested an anxious desire to secure to themselves the benefits and protection of the process of vaccination.

The surgeons and agents employed upon this duty, were requested to include in their reports all the information that could be procured "concerning the history, progress, and effects of the small pox among the Indians."

From a very minute and able report, made by Dr. Douglass Houghton, who accompanied Mr. Schoolcraft to the tribes on Lake Superior, and to the sources of the Mississippi; an extract is herewith submitted, which is valuable for the historical data it contains.

"The small pox appears to have been wholly unknown to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, until about 1750, when a war party of more than one hundred young men, from the bands resident near the head of the Lake, having visited Montreal for the purpose of assisting the French in their existing troubles with the English, became infected with the disease, and but few of the party survived to reach their homes. It does not appear, although they made a precipitate retreat to their own country, that the disease was at this time communicated to any others of the tribe.

"About the year 1770 the disease appeared a second time among the Chippewas, but, unlike that which preceded it, it was communicated to the more northern bands.

"The circumstances connected with its introduction are related nearly as follows:

"Some time in the fall of 1767 or 8, a trader who had ascended the Mississippi, and established himself near Leech lake, was robbed of his goods by the Indians residing at that lake; and, in consequence of his exertions in defending his property, he died soon after.

"These facts became known to the directors of the fur company, at Mackinac, and each successive year after, requests were sent to the Leech Lake Indians, that they should visit Mackinac, and make reparation for the goods they had taken, by a payment of furs; at the same time, threatening punishment in case of a refusal. In the spring of 1770 the Indians saw fit to comply with this request; and a deputation from the band visited Mackinac, with a quantity of furs, which they considered as an equivalent for the goods which had been taken. The deputation was received with politeness by

the directors of the company, and the difficulties readily adjusted. When this was effected, a cask of liquor, and a flag closely rolled, were presented to the Indians as a token of friendship. They were at the same time strictly enjoined neither to break the seal of the cask, nor to unroll the flag, until they had reached the heart of their own country. This they promised to observe, but while returning, and after having travelled many days, the chief of the deputation made a feast for the Indians of the band, at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior; upon which occasion, he unsealed the cask and unrolled the flag, for the gratification of his guests. The Indians drank of the liquor, and remained in a state of inebriation during several days. The rioting was over, and they were fast recovering from its effects, when several of the party were seized with violent pain. This was attributed to the liquor they had drank; but, the pain increasing, they were induced to drink deeper of the poisonous drug, and, in this inebriated state, several of the party died, before the real cause was suspected. Other like cases occurred, and it was not long before one of the war party which had visited Montreal in 1750, and who had narrowly escaped with his life, recognised the disease as the same which had attacked their party at that time. It proved to be so; and of those Indians then at Fond du Lac, (about three hundred in number) nearly the whole were swept off by it. Nor did it stop here, for numbers of those at Fond du Lac, at the time the disease made its appearance, took refuge among the neighboring bands; and although it did not extend easterly on Lake Superior, it is believed that not a single band of Chippewas, north or west from Fond du Lac, escaped its ravages. Of a large band then resident at Cass Lake, near the source of the Mississippi river, only one person, a child, escaped. The others having been attacked by the disease, died before any opportunity for dispersing was offered. The Indians, at this day, are firmly of the opinion that the small pox was, at this time, communicated through the articles presented to their brethren by the agent of the fur company, at Mackinac; and that it was done for the purpose of punishing them more severely for their offences.

"The most western bands of Chippewas relate a singular allegory of the introduction of the small pox into their country, by a war party returning from the plains of the Missouri, as nearly as information will enable me to judge, in the year 1784. It does not appear that, at this time, the disease extended to the bands east of Fond du Lac; but it is represented to have been extremely fatal to those bands north and west from there.

"In 1802 or 3, the small pox made its appearance among the Indians residing at the Sault Ste. Marie, but did not extend to the bands west from that place. The disease was introduced by a voyager, in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, who had just returned from Montreal; and although all communication with him was prohibited, an Indian imprudently having made him a visit, was infected with, and transmitted the disease, to others of the band. When once communicated, it raged with great violence, and of a large band, scarcely one of those then at the village, survived; and the unburied bones still remain, marking the situation they occupied. From this band, the infection was communicated to a band residing upon St. Joseph's, island, and many died of it; but the surgeon of the military post then there, succeeded, by judicious and early measures, in checking it before the infection became general.

"In 1824, the small pox again made its appearance among the Indians at the Sault Ste. Marie. It was communicated by a voyager to Indians upon Drummond's island, Lake Huron, and through them several families at

Sault Ste. Marie became infected. Of those belonging to the latter place, more than twenty in number, only two escaped. The disease is reported to have been extremely fatal to the Indians at Drummond's island.

"Since 1824, the small pox is not known to have appeared among the Indians at the Sault Ste. Marie, nor among the Chippewas, north or west from that place. But the Indians of these bands still tremble at the bare name of a disease which (next to the compounds of alcohol) has been one of the greatest scourges that has overtaken them since their first communication with the whites."

No. 11.

REPORT FROM THE PENSION OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November 5, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement, showing the whole number of military invalid pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories of the United States; the number who have died during the past year; and the number added to the list for the same period. I also inclose lists containing similar information concerning revolutionary pensioners, under the acts of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820, and March 1, 1823.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

NUMBER of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners who have relinquished their former Pensions, and obtained the benefits of the act of June 7, 1832.

States in which they reside.	Formerly on the roll under the act of March 18, 1818.	Formerly on the Invalid Pension Roll.	Number of Pensioners.
Maine	6	1	7
New Hampshire	5	1	6
Massachusetts	2	2	4
Connecticut	5	2	7
Rhode Island	4	0	4
Vermont,	4	0	4
New York	17	2	19
New Jersey	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	5	0	5
Delaware	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0
Virginia	3	0	3
North Carolina	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	0	3
East and West Tennessee	2	1	3
Ohio	3	0	3
Indiana	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0
Missouri	1	0	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0
	63	9	72

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November, 1832.

J. L. EDWARDS.